

### THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senator Peffer Delivers an Address Favoring Silver.

### MANTLE'S CASE GOES OVER.

The Question Will Be Considered Again Today.

Senator Allen Amends His Amendment to the Sherman Bill for Free Coinage at a Ratio of Sixteen to One.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In the Senate this morning there was considerable amusement over a dispute between Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Peffer, of Kansas, as to who was entitled to the floor, both being extremely anxious to deliver a silver speech they had prepared. Finally Stewart yielded the floor. Mr. Peffer spoke at great length. "A half dozen speeches," he said, "ruled the country with an iron hand. It was time to dissolve partnership with Wall street. Bankers and brokers were advisors of the president, and the result of their advice was a bill to repeal the Sherman act."

The morning hour having expired the Mantle case was called up, and after some colloquy postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Peffer then resumed his speech declaring himself in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He went on to argue that it was government mintage that gave a legal tender quality to gold as well as silver. The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would mean a gold standard, and as far as he was concerned the Sherman law would never be repealed unless the law of our fathers were restored to its original position.

He criticized the way of Mr. Voorhees for what he called his "political apostasy," drifting into a discussion of his resolution as to national bank notes, and the law in relation to depositors' checks in currency. He said he did not mean to censure the secretary of the treasury or the comptroller, but he merely wanted an official statement of facts. He believed that in the present condition of things the New York banks had done just what they ought to have done.

Mr. Allen addressed the Senate in support of his amendment to add to the Voorhees bill a provision for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, and for the coinage without unnecessary delay of silver bullion now owned by the government. He went on to argue against an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, which, he said, was the last barrier between the patriotic and industrial classes of the people and gamblers of Lombard street and Wall street, who would for private gain turn the world back into the gloom of the dark ages of its evils and miseries.

The people's party was not clamoring for silver because it preferred it to gold, but because there was not enough gold in the world to do the world's work. The high sounding useless declaration about the intended return attached to the finance committee bill could not betray them into a repeal, as they had it in their power to force their terms.

The Senate then adjourned.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Fence of Colorado Quotes from an Address of Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The five minute debate on the Wilson bill began this morning with a speech by Mr. Waugh for repeal as in the interest of bimetalism.

Mr. Somers favored bimetalism, but would vote for an unconditional repeal.

Mr. Johnson spoke for silver.

Mr. Pickler asked for unanimous consent to change the existing order so as to take a vote on Monday on the amendment confining free coinage to the American product. This was objected to, and he then tried to arrange for a vote on the American product free coinage proposition after the Wilson bill was passed, but objection was again made.

He then proceeded to criticize President Cleveland as being under English influence.

Messrs. Lucas and Hoxworth spoke for free coinage, and Barthold declared for repeal.

Mr. Houk favored unconditional repeal, and Mr. Heard spoke against the Wilson bill.

Mr. Caruthers, Democrat, of Kentucky, endorsed every word of the president's message and stood ready to cast his vote for repeal.

Mr. Dingler, Republican, of Maine, advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause. He had voted for the Sherman bill only because of the restrictions that would postpone the evil day.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, although admitting the difficulty of doing so was in favor of the government continuing the double standard of value.

Mr. Load criticized the president and Democratic administration for action relative to the execution of the Geary Chinese exclusion law.

Mr. Hager twitted the Democrats upon the dissensions in their party on the silver question and suggested that confidence would be restored if the people knew that their party was also divided upon the tariff question.

Mr. Pence of Colorado made a very humorous speech in which he said that he had been taught by the scholars, Cooper and Bynum his present attitude on the silver question and right well they had taught him. His lesson had started him on a course from which he would not turn his face by reason of the offer of "pie" from the administration. He reminded Mr. Bynum of the time when he, Black of Pennsylvania and Wilson of West Virginia were advertised to make a tour through the country for the purpose of organizing Democratic clubs; how warmly the people of Denver had treated these gentlemen and then the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Bynum, had addressed the largest audience that had ever assembled in Denver.

### JOHNSON'S BANK BILL.

The House Committee on Banking Discusses the Measure.

### WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—

For two and a quarter hours this morning the House Committee on Banking and Currency discussed Representative Johnson's bill providing for the exchange of treasury notes for government bonds at the request of the latter. The committee then adjourned until next Tuesday, when the author of the bill hopes that a decisive action may be taken upon it. The bill encountered the opposition of Messrs. Sperry of Conn. and Warner of New York, who argued that the scheme opened up a new channel for the depletion of the gold holdings of the treasury. It is said that if the bill becomes a law the holders of bonds would exchange them for treasury notes and then demand gold for the notes.

To this Mr. Johnson responded that the only occasion it would induce the holders of bonds to exchange them for gold and commanding a premium, to exchange them for currency of any kind, would be in just such urgency as is now upon the nation. It was a fact that gold would be demanded for them.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, had a substitute for the Johnson bill. It proposed to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue notes in exchange for gold coin.

To this Mr. Johnson said he had no objection to an independent measure, but it did not, in his opinion, meet the case. The people who have gold do not have to send to Washington for notes in order to pay their debts. Gold will do this, but people who hold bonds, especially if they are of large denominations, cannot with them discharge their obligations.

Mr. Johnson's bill was adverted to by Messrs. Walker, Hall of Missouri and Springer, while Cox favored it with the substitution of some other form of note than treasury notes. Messrs. Sperry and Warner supported the substitute proposed by Mr. Brosius.

### CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

All the Utah Appointments Made During the Recent Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

George William Caruth of Arkansas, minister to Portugal.

T. N. Robinson of Louisiana, assistant justice of the peace.

James Shookley, governor of Alaska.

Charles M. Bruce, secretary of Arizona.

Charles C. Richards, secretary of Utah.

Henry C. Lett, member of the board of registration and election of Utah.

Geo. W. Snow, surveyor-general of Utah.

Charles B. Howry of Mississippi, assistant attorney-general.

Jefferson A. Hall, judge of the probate court, county of Grand, Utah.

Registers of Land Offices—Benjamin F. Wilson at La Grande, Or.; Robert A. Johnson at Oregon City, Or.; Byron Green at Salt Lake City, Utah; John G. Brown at Blackfoot, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Money—Jacob H. Reifman at Hall, Idaho; Charles E. Knight of Los Angeles, Cal.; John A. Jones at Blackfoot, Idaho.

Wants the Geary Act Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representative Geary of California, author of the Chinese exclusion act, called on Secretary Gresham today and urged him to enforce the law with the small amount of money on hand for that purpose. It is understood that Geary received very little satisfaction, and that there was a severe fight with the views to the present policy of the administration in the matter.

### POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—[Special.]—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Idaho, D. R. J. Campbell at Granite, vice Hinesley resigned.

Wyoming, W. L. Lucas at Diamond, vice McGrath resigned; E. B. Phillips at Wamsutter, vice Mrs. Sanborn resigned.

### STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN.

A Wagon Filled with Italian Laborers Assaulted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The striking longshoremen along the water street began to assault the Italians again this afternoon. A wagonload full which the Mallory line people brought over Williamsburg ferry at 1 o'clock, was captured by the strikers. They surrounded the wagon and fired at the Italians, and they yelled. Several Italians reached for their knives, but before they could use them they were hit and the wagon was pushed away. The strikers made a rush for them, they scattered and did not reach the Mallory line.

### STRIKING CAB DRIVERS.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The striking cab drivers in Naples resumed rioting this evening and there was a severe fight with the police. Some ten or twelve men and boys were injured.

### SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

The Kitten Kites at St. Paul File Charges Against James J. Hill.

### MANY PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Fire Devastates the Residence Portion of South Chicago.

### TWO HUNDRED HOMES BURN.

The Great Lumber Docks on the Lake Front Take Fire.

After Several Hours of Hard Work by Forty Engines and a Fire Boat the Flames Are Brought Under Control. Total Loss, \$1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—A fire, which in extent for the territory covered, is the largest known in this city for many years, began in about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and before it was brought under control, had destroyed over two hundred buildings, mostly frame residence structures occupied by workmen and rendered many hundreds homeless.

The fire started in the one-story brick corner Ninety-first and Superior avenues, occupied as a residence by William Gilles. It was caused by his daughter, who accidentally upset a lamp while heating a hair curling iron. From there it grew rapidly in volume, fanned by a gale from the west and the flames at their way over block after block of small frame residences until it reached the lake.

Within two hours the fire had started it had consumed at least five blocks of the great industrial section of the city. Residents of that portion of the city were in a panic, and many fled in all directions.

Before the fire engines in the district could make the slightest impression upon the flames they had been surrounded by the burning houses. The fire spread in the direction of the lake. Ninety-first street in the direction of the lake. Ninety-first street in the direction of the lake.

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### A CIRCULAR IN NEW YORK.

The North Atlantic Coast is Swept by a Storm.

### A TREMENDOUS RAINFALL.

Terrible Stories of Shipwreck and Loss of Life at Sea.

Many Fishing Schooners Go Down With All Hands—In New York City the Damage to Property is Immense—In Other Places.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A West Indian cyclone which swept over this part of the Atlantic coast last night and this morning on its way to the New England coast left its mark over the whole region around New York with a sweep of July 1, 1900 miles. The rainfall measured 3.82 inches during the last twelve hours, the heaviest that has ever been recorded by the local signal service.

Many ships from the harbor, as well as steamships which were due today are now cruising outside waiting for the wind to subside. Through the dragging of the anchors of the escaping ships in the bay and the North river, more than fifty cables of the Western Union Telegraph company were torn and are now lying helpless on the bottom of the river.

The ravages of the storm are no less severe on land. Trees are overturned in Central park and many plants ruined. Many plate glass windows in the vicinity of Madison Square and along Broadway were shattered by the violence of the wind, while the shutters were torn from the houses throughout the city. Wire connections with Boston and New Haven are entirely broken; between Stamford, Conn., and New York there were still a few wires left this morning. Of the twelve wires to Washington, only twelve are standing, but the connections with Philadelphia are in comparatively good order. All the wires on Long Island Sound have been severed, and the trains have ceased running on schedule time. Railroad travel to and from New England is by a circuitous route.

In a washout, fifteen miles from New York, on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, a freight train was wrecked about 1:50 this morning, and not a train has passed today. The resorts suffered severely from high seas.

The storm which passed over Brooklyn at an early hour this morning caused great damage and loss of life. Nearly every street in the city is covered with debris from trees. The police report that at least ten houses were unroofed during the height of the storm. A policeman said the body of a dead man lying in a peddler's wagon on Whipple street. The wagon was filled with water and the man was floating around.

Nowhere else was the storm so severe as in the city. The damage most severely felt and reports of damage more or less serious were coming in throughout the day, but here as elsewhere they are being covered up by the police. When the storm passed over the city, the streets were covered with debris and the houses were unroofed. The storm was particularly severe in the city.

As the day wore on arriving craft brought the story of the storm's work at sea, and it proved a terrible supplement to the reports of the damage on land. The fishing schooner Empire State, with a crew of ten men, and the Ella M. Johnson, with a crew of eight, were lost. These two vessels were in company with the Chorus last night when the storm was at its height. The crew of the Chorus was rescued, but the crew of the Ella M. Johnson was not. The crew of the Chorus was rescued, but the crew of the Ella M. Johnson was not.

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### ILLINOIS DAY AT THE FAIR.

A Strange and Wonderful Parade from the Plaisance.

### MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.

Interest in the Great Stock Exhibit Is Increasing Daily.

Ground Is Broken for the California Midwinter Fair in Golden Gate Park—Imposing Ceremonies Had—The Fair Will Open January 1.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 24.—The paid attendance at the fair grounds yesterday was 150,000. This was Illinois' day and warriors from almost every nation on earth equipped with instruments of death and destruction were here, and they paraded through the beautiful thoroughfares to the tune of patriotic tunes played by scores of martial bands. Thousands of people assembled here from every clime to witness the parade and the other events of the day.

The day's entertainment began with a parade of the Illinois national guard, 5,000 strong, leading the way for the various bands and barbarians of Midway Plaisance. In the main grounds they were joined by the marines, British soldiers and West Point cadets. It was a wonderful sight and it is doubtful if its like has ever been witnessed in the world before, or will ever be seen again. The parade was a magnificent one, and the fair staff until it reached the Illinois building, when they dropped out and the governor reviewed the procession from the front porch. At the corner of the Lincoln monument at Springfield 40x10 feet.

Interest in the great stock exhibit is increasing daily. Mr. W. Dunham the well known breeder, farmer and stockman today that there never was such a stock exhibit as this before on earth and that it would be a long time before it was equaled.

Interest at the electrical congress today centered in an elaborate discussion of multiphase motors and power transmission, many experts taking part.

The fair grounds are now covered with 200,000 of which 237,900 were paid.

### MIDWINTER FAIR.

Ground Broken in Golden Gate Park—Imposing Ceremonies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the first spadeful of earth was turned for the midwinter fair in Golden Gate park. It was the occasion of a great ceremony. Thousands of people were present. Business was suspended in town, schools were closed and the National Guards paraded. A salute was fired by the United States artillery and the fair was proclaimed by proclamation of the city.

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